A Legislative Committee Trying to Find Out What His Connections Were With the Restoration of Some Vestments

Stolen From a Newark Church. A committee of New Jersey legislators began yesterday to try to find out what connection George H. Powell, sergeant-atarms of the Assembly, had with the recovery of the vestments recently stolen from Grace Church, in Newark, of which the Rev. C. C. Edmunds is rector. Former Police Judge Wilhur A. Mott of Newark was counsel for Powell. Just before the hearing began Powell went up to the Rev. Mr. Edmunds and said:

You've made a lot of trouble for me. I thought when I came to see you that I was acting the part of a good Samaritan."

The rector smiled and said something in low tone. Powell answered: "Well, I m not sorry for anythir g I've done," and walked away from the clergyman.

Capt. John Cosgrove of the Newark detective force testified that he had assigned two of his men. Tuite and Wriggins, to the robbery immediately after it had been reported to him.

De ective Glori, who was working independently of the assigned men, reported to Cosgrove last Wednesday night that he was on the track of the thief. An hour later the stolen vestments and the alleged thief. Percy Wagner, were brought into Police Headquarters. Capt. Cosgrove said that Dr. Clark, the police surgeon, had called him up on the telephone on Wednesday and said that the Rev. Mr. Edmunds had visited him, the doctor, and declared that Powell had come to the rectory and offered to return the vestments for money. Capt. Cosgrove told Dr. Clark to tell the rector not to give a reward to anybody, as the Police Department would get the goods

and the thief

Detective Glori said that his first connection with the case began when his side partner. Detective Lewis, telephoned to him on Wednesday afternoon to go to a pawnshop. He met Lewis there and they met Powell later on a corner. Powell told of his visit to the Rev. Mr. Edmunds. The witness said to Powell: "You have committed a very serious error. If the committed a very serious error. If the prosecutor hears of it you might be in-

deted."

Powell told Glori that a man named Russell had informed him, Powell, that a colored man, William Gaines, knew where the stolen goods were. Glori saw Gaines and reported to Capt. Cosgrove. Then Glori went with Detective Lewis and Powell light went with Detective Lewis and Powell with the colors. to the rectory on Wednesday afternoon. Glori said the object of his visit was to set the minister right about the reward, "to et George Powell right with the minister," and to make an arrest that would help him

in his business.

Rector Edmunds testified that when Powell called on him he said he represented a person who came from a third and possibly a fourth person. Powell suggested a reward of \$250 for the return of the vestments. He said the word of the rector was sufficient guarantee for the payment of the reward and declared that his only reason for mixing up in the matter was his interest in the church. There was nothing in the conversation, the rector said, to indicate that the reward wasto go to Powell.

ussell testified that he had first read Russell testified that he had first read of the robbery in the newspapers. Gaines came to him the next night in a saloon and said he thought he knew who had committed the robbery. Russell suggested to Gaines that the church people would pay to get the vestments back. Russell then saw Powell, who went to the rector's house. "When he came out." Russell said, "he declared that the rector wasn't in a position to give any reward."

The witness said he was acting in Gaines's behalf, but that if Gaines had got the reward and handed it to him, Russell, he wouldn't have refused it.

The investigation will be continued.

S. I. FERRY TO B. & O? Dock Commissioner Says Trolley 8-Cent

Dock Commissioner Hawkes, in a long report sent last night to the Sinking Fund Commissioners, recommends that the Staten Island ferry be I ased for twen'y-five y are to the Baltimore and Ohio interests on the expiry of the present lease to the Rapid Transit Ferry Company in June, 1904.

The Baltimore and Ohio (through the Staten Island Rapi I Transit Ra Iway Company) and the Staten Island Electric Railroad are joint owners of the ferry company; and the trolley interests, in which Thomas F. Ryan is prominent, also bid for the lease. Both sides offered new, modern boats with watertight compartments, frequent trips, and a second-story connection with the railroads on the Staten Island end. The trolley men offered a three-cent fare in commutation hours: the Baltimore and Ohio proposition is five cents at all hours.

Ohio proposition is five cents at all hours. The tradey men proposed to smit the first landing from St. George to the foot of Arrietta street and to have a second service to West New Brighton. The B. & O. men proposed to keep the St. George landing and to establish services to Clifton and Port Richmond besides. The trolley men wanted both Whitehall slips; the B. & O. men offer to surrender one sl p for another erry to Staten Island, if one is established. The B. & O. offered larger rentals for the slips and other terms which the Commissioner considers more favorable than those sioner considers more favorable than those offered by the trolley men, taken as an to the five-cent commission hou

fare.
The Commissioner decides that the con-The Commissioner decides that the convenience of the borough of Richmond will be served by using and improving the ready-made terminal at St. George, accessible by all existing and future railroad lines, rather than by building a new terminal at Arrietta street where the exclusive right to the trackage rests with existing lines. The Dock Commissioner asks that the lease to the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company (owned by the B. & O. can get to work on its new his ferryboats. on its new his ferryboats. A lease by p ivate agreement requires a unauthious vote of the Sinking Fund Com-

BAT IMMURED FOR 32 YEARS. Scaled Up in a Brick Wall All That Time

-- Is Able to Fly and Hiss. BALTIMORE, Feb. 21.-A small wooden box on the third floor of Sadlers. Bryant & Stratton Business College, 10 and 12 North Charles street, holds captive a bat of the ordinary "leather wing" species which, according to all accounts, has had the remarkable experience of being immured within a brick wall for thirty-two years and yet lives to hiss disapproval at any one who I fts the lid of the box to examine it.

The bat was discovered on last Wee'n sday Tailed up in a small cavity made by a broker brick. The cavity had been plastered over with mortar, and while it is possible that some air may have entered the miniature tomb the entrance of food or light was practomb the entrance of food or light was practically impossible. In the same cavity was also found the dead body of another bat. This one was dried into the semblance of a piece of black cloth, which rapidly disintegrated when exposed to the air.

The live bat, according to the statement of Airred Parks, a carpenter, who discovered it, appeared to feel quite lively and flew around the room. Blinded by the light, it knocked against a rafter, fell to the floor and was captured. The cavity in which the bat was found is said to have been closed up and not reopened since that part of the building was creeted in 1871.

FOR THE SPELLING BOOK. Prof. Jones of Missouri Advocating a Ne

MACON, Mo., Feb. 21.-Prof. David Jones. school teacher of Schyuler county. advocating a spelling reform crusade. He opposes the issuing of diplomas to students of business colleges and other institutions until they rank 100 in spelling.

The professor was in Macon to-day talk ing up the organization of the country schools into spelling districts. His plan s to have an association of spellers who have demonstrated their ability to handle Webster satisfactorily. There are associations devoted to specific trades and the professor thinks that such an organization of spellers would be as useful as in any other

"Correct spelling is distinctively the basis of true educaion," said Prof. Jones. "The failure to recognize this is the cause of much dissatisfaction in the business world

"The average stenographer and type writer, fresh from a commercial college is the prolific source of trouble for the first person he or she takes employment with It is taken as a matter of course when a student enters a business college that he can spell. It frequently happens that

"He may acquire proficiency in bookkeep ing, shorthand and typewriting all right without the instructors having detected a very marked deficiency in spelling. I know of an employer who questioned young woman applicant for work about her accomplishments in this direction She had proudly exhibited her diploma, and confidently awaited its effect.

"'That's good,' said the prospective employer, 'but-pardon me, miss-can you

"'Oh, my spelling never troubles the least,' was the cheerful answer. "That, of course, was a clincher. got the job. He found out that she had stated nothing but the absolute truthher spelling didn't trouble her a bit. It

was the man that she worked for that

was the man that she worked for that suffered over it.

"I think that fully as much time should be devoted in the district and county schools to spelling as to arithemetic. The old-fashioned spelling bee is a good idea. I am o y that it is not as much in vogue as it used to be.

"When I was a lad we had them weekly, and they were attended by many of the patrons of the district. The rival y between the various leaders often got so warm that it was necessary to adjourn while they went outside and settled the spelling of some difficult word with their fists. But that was all right; it showed interest, and I admire those boys more than I do the guin-chewing maid or cigarette dude: who are not worried about their ability to spell.

"I guess I'm getting old and maybe a bit cranky on the subject. Some people are in for reforming the world from drink; others are out advocating dress reform and encouraging physical culture. I'm trying to awaken the people of Missouri to a proper veneration of the spelling book."

Up in his county Prof. Jones is known athe "champion speller of the world." He

to a proper veneration of the spelling book."

Up in his county Prof. Jones is known at the "champion speller of the world." He appends that title to the signature of his letters. Every fall for the past thirty-one years he has published a challenge to anybody in the world to spell against him on these conditions: Contest to last four hours; words to be English, pronounced by a disinterested, competent person; words to be reduced to writing: the winner to get a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary and title of champion.

During the third of a century Prof. Jones's challenges have been accepted five times, persons coming from various States to meet him. He has been the victor in each contest. He is 54 years old and is now teaching a district school in Schuyler county, Mo.

PUSHING RUSSIA'S COMMERCE. Remarkable Efforts the Government

Making to Promote Business. No country in the world is striving harder to develop all its resources and teach people to handle them skilfully than Russia. The Government and the leading men abroad which it can produce at home. One of the means employed to advance the interests of commerce and manufactures is the commercial school. These schools are being founded by the Government wherever it is thought they will be useful. There are now forty- hree commerical schools in the empire under the control of the state besides twenty others that

are supporten by commercial bodies. They are being started even in Asia. One of the most thriving of these schools is at Tiflis, an Asiatic city in Caucasia. This school was established only three years ago and already has 700 students. Boys and young men of twelve different nationalities are attending it. The 10,060,000 inhabitants of Caucasia

are made of many ancient tribes. Only a quarter of pepulation is Russian, but the-Government insists that the Russian anguag shall be taught throughout the course and that Russian commercial and other business methods shall be constantly inculcated. There are forty-eight teachers and the course extends over five years. Such a school devoted to a thorough study of the history and materials of commerce and of commercial methods, correspondence and bookkeeping is expected to have a wide influence upon the commercial development of a vast region extending even beyond the Russian domain, for Tiflis has close pusiness relations with Persia, Turkestan, Afghanistan, India and even China; and camel trains from Damascus, Begdad and Arabia reach the city. In Russian commercial schools the subjects of commerce and commercial conditions are studied with great minuteness. Transcaucasia, for instance, has a wonderful variety of products embracing nearly every cereal in the world, the finest of timbers, wine, cotton, a large variety of animal industries, including fishing, and great riches in mineral products, including petroleum, of which Caucasia furnishes nearly half of the world's supply. The industries are in their infancy, being thus far confined to firearms, textiles and carpets. In the Tiflis school agriculture, stock-raising, mineralogy and manufactures are thoroughly studied; samples of all commercial plants and minerals are collected and no student leaves the school without acquiring a thorough knowledge of all the products of Caucasia and adjoining countries. This knowledge will inevitably be of great service to the graduates in future years, whether they are merchants or manufacturers.

The leading business men of Russia are alive to the fact that these commercial schools will be of incalculable value in the development of the enormous material resources of their country. The signs of the times all over the world are distinctly in favor of commercial education, and the work that even Russia is now doing in this line will afford object lessons to other nations that are interested in utilizing every means for improving their commercial condition. have a wide influence upon the commercial development of a vast region extending even beyond the Russian domain, for

Schlecht-Freund.

The marriage of Miss Sophie Freund. daughter of an importer of South American goods, who has been visiting the family of Henry Hoenigsberger of Bay Twenty-first street, and Benson avenue. Bensonhurst, to Sergeant-Major E. C. Schlecht of the Twenty-Sergeant-Major E. C. Schlecht of the Twenty-second Regiment took place at the Hoenigs-berger residence at noon yesterday. Magis-trate A. V. B. Voorhees, Jr., of the Coney Island court, performed the ceremony. After the ceremony, which was witnessed by a few friends only, the young couple started on a wedding tour to South America, where they will visit the bride's father.

OSCAR COLES FERRIS'S WILL.

DIVIDES \$3,000,000 AMONG WIDOW AND CHILDREN.

The Residuary Legatees Are the Widow and Kate V. Ferris, a Daughter-The Homestead Property, Which is at Morris Plains, Is Left in Trust to the Widow.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 21 .- The will f the late Oscar Coles Ferris of Morris Plains was admitted to probate yesterday. The es ate is valued at \$3,000,000. The will provides for the payment of \$6,000 to a son. George F; \$100,000 is bequeathed to the executrices in trust, the income to be used for the care of the Ferris plot in Green-

To Kate V. Ferris, a daughter are devised the properties at 620, 622, 624, 626 and 628 Columbus avenue, New York. The properties at 630, 632, 634, 636 and 638 Columbus erties at 630, 632, 634, 636 and 638 Columbus avenue are to be held in trust for the benefit of the widow, Louise C. Ferris, in lieu of dower, and at her death to go to the son George. The property 242, 244, 246 and 248 West 116th street, New York is bequeathed to the executric s in trust, and \$,200 out of the annual earnings to be paid yearly to Almira S. Ferris, a daughter, and the remainder to be divided between Kate V. Ferris, another daughter, and the testator's widow.

Ferris, another daughter, and the testator's widow.

To George F. Ferris the properties at 921 Columbus avenue, 41 West Ninetieth street, 351 West 115th street, 363, 365 and 367 Manhattan avenue, and 116, 118, 120 and 122 Lawrence street, New York, are bequeathed absolutely.

The homestead property at Morris Plains was left in trust for the widow, upon her death to go to George F. Ferris.

The residue of the estate is devised to the widow and Kate V. Ferris, executrices, who have qualified.

Oscar Coles Ferris was the son of George Ferris and Catherine Ann Post, a niece

Oscar Coles Ferris was the son of George Ferris and Catherine Ann Post, a niece of William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. From his father he inherited the family homestead at Throgg's Neck, L. I., and other large property interests. In 1855 he was married to Ada Stuart Woodworth, daughter of the late Judge W. Woodworth, by whom he had three children. After her death he married Louise Caufield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lovell Caufield of Morris Plains. He died two weeks ago at his home in Morris Plains, N. J.

THE "HUNDREDTH NIGHT."

Celebrated at West Point by a Musical Comedy, "The Caprices of Cupid." WEST POINT, Feb. 21 .- The Hundredth Night entertainment of the corps of cadets came off in Cullom Memorial Hall to-night, and there was a large attend nce of society folks, including many from New York city. Brooklyn, Poughkeepsie and Newburgh, friends of the cadets. Among those from New York were Major-General and Mrs.

Charles F. Roe.
The "Hundredth Night" indicates that The "Hundredth Night" indicates that it is only 100 days until June, at which time the first class is graduated and the third class go home on furlough. The date has been celebrated annually for many years. The play is given under the aus pices of the Dialectic Society of the U. S. M. A., and to-night's bill was a musical comedy in three acts, entitled "The Caprice of Cupid," by Cadet Allen Melvill Pope, the music of which was arranged and in part composed by Cadet Edmund Louis Gruber.

The programme, together with the syn-opsis, some songs and jokes, was printed in a souvenir booklet, "Affectionately Dedicated 'To the Cadet Girl'—Our Arms for Her Defense, Her Arms Our Recom-

pense."

The songs and choruses were admirably rendered and the hits directed at the officers and professors were well taken. Cadets MacArthur, Grant, Schley, Lawson, Zell, Samuelson, Farnum, Boyers, Bunker and Farnsworth were especial targets for the players. The string music furnished by the Military Academy Band, under the direction of Prof. George Essigke, was of a high order.

PRIEST USES A REVOLVER. Exchanges Shots With a Burglar Seeking the Receipts of a Fair

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 21 .- For a week the atholics of Anderson have been holding a church fair and Father Thomas Conrov has acted as treasurer, taking the receipts has acted as treasurer, taking the receipts home with him every night. Early this morning he heard some one on the stairs approaching his room, and thinking it might be a burglar who knew that he had money in the house, he armed himself with a revolver and openned his door.

As the priest descended the stairs he heard a gruff voice call to him to throw up his heard and almost as the words rocker.

his hands and almost as the words spoken he saw the flash of a pistol. Father Conroy fired four shots at the intruder and the burgthen ran towards an open window.

Father Conroy fired another shot as the burglar disappeared, but the man made his escape apparently uninjured.

WAITER HELD ON GIRLS CHARGE.

Double Complaint of Abduction and Seduction Made Against Francis.

Emil Francis of 323 West Thirty-eighth street, a waiter i Browne's chop house on Broadway, was locked up in the Tenderloin

Broadway, was locked up in the Tenderloin station last night on a double charge of abduction and seduction.

The Gerry ociety agents have been rounding up girls under age who frequent the theatres and on Friday night arrested Minnie Mohr, 14, of 516 Ninth avenue in front of the American Theatre on Eighth avenue. In the Children's Court yesterday she was committed to the care of the society while her case was being looked into. She confessed to Agents Pissara and Fogarty that she and another little girl, Katie Reid of 307 West Forty-first street, had been in the habit of going to the theatre on tickets supplied by Francis.

The Reid girl was arrested and corroborated the story. The agents then took borated the story. The agents then took Francis into custody.

TWELVE REAL GOLD BRICKS Sent to the Assay toffice in Helena, Mon. by Registered Mail.

HELENA. Mon., Feb. 21 .- A novel shipment was received at the United States Assay Office in this city to-day in the shape of twelve gold bricks worth more than \$40,000. They came by registered mail and are the product of the Barnes-King and the Kendall mines in Fergus county, which John W. Gates and John A. Drake which John W. Gates and John A. Drake of Chicago are about to purchase.

Mr. Drake is here on a personal inspection.

Ten of the smaller bricks represented a two-weeks clean-up at the former mine. They weighed 1,080 ounces and were assayed as being worth more than \$20,000. The bricks were each incased in canvas and shipped as ordinary registered packages. The postage on the packages varied from \$2.40 to \$12.50 each. The gold will be forwarded to the Philadelphia Mint next

Prendergast Wants Place on Charities Board.

William A. Prendergast of Brooklyn, who has long been active in Republican politics and who made two unsuccessful runs for Congress, is a candidate for appoint-ment to an expected vacuacy on the State Board to an expected vacnacy on the State Board of Charities. It is understood that E. H. Litchfield of Brooklyn, whose term on the board will expire next year has asked Gov. Odell to relieve him at once. It is for Mr. Litchfield's place that Mr. Prendergast is an aspirant. Mr. Prendergast has been indorsed by Bishop McDonnell, who contends that the Catholice are entitled to a representation in the Board and he will also have the backing of the Republican organization. The matter was called to the attention of the Governor, when Charles S.Devoz and Mr. Frendergast called upon him on Thursday.

CUT OFF BY ICE.

Little Communication Save by Cable With Prince Edward Island.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 20 .- At the most Prince Edward Island is only about twenty from the mainland of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Jutting capes or either side reduce the distance in some places to six or seven miles. But under present conditions the people that live on that island—there are about 120,000 of themmight as well be in the Arctic regions, so far as their relation with the world outside ts concerned. For weeks the cable under Northumberland Straits has been the only

regular means of communication. For the Straits from end to end are packet as never before with fields of flating ice from the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence he monotony of whose level is broken by piled-up bergs of blue Arctic ice that has drifted down on the northern current through the Straits of Belle Isle, and by varying open spaces of water which make crossing on foot or in sleds impossible.

The Dominion Government has a couple of heavy ice-breaking steamers of the strongest type, the Stanley and the Minto, which are used on the island service in the winter, but these are worse than useless now. The Minto is locked hopelessly near the mouth of Pictou Harbor on the Nova Souths side and the Stanley in the grip the mouth of Pictou Marbor on the Nova Scotia side, and the Stanley, in the grip of a huge field of pack ice, has been for over a month drifting helplessly up and down the Straits at the mercy of winds and tides. She has not touched land on either side since Jan. 9.

But the islanders are not worrying much. They are clannish people. "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth and Prince Edward Island," they say, only they don't call it Prince Edward Island, "they say, they have don't call it Prince Edward Island."

they don't call it Prince Edward Island. It is "The Island," with an expression that indicates that other bodies of land sur-rounded by water have no business on he map.

the map.

But even they like to hear from the rest of the world sometimes and occasionally there is an islander on the mainland who wants to go home. So for their convenience and the carriage of mails men are found to risk their lives on fine days by crossing the Straits between Capes Tormentine and Traverse, a distance of about six miles, in ice boats.

These craft are big row boats fitted for sails and having small steel shod runners along the bottom instead of a keel.

When conditions are suitable and a start is made from either shore both the crew—about ten to each boat—and the pas-

start is made from either shore both the crew—about ten to each boat—and the passengers are fitted with water tight rubber suits from neck to heels, for seldom is a man lucky enough to get across without one or two slips through the treacherous cracks into the icy water. These duckings have their advantages though, on a bitter day, for the water quickly freezes over the rubber suit and makes a cold proof coat which a polar bears might envy.

From the shore solid or board ice runs out generally for a mile or so and from the outer edge of this the boats begin their passage. The endeavor is to proceed by rowing along the channels between the floating masses of ice. Progress is very slow.

The lanes of clear water are tortuous lead the boats have been following for miles ends abruptly in an unbroken wall of ice. Then the crew and the men among the passengers climb out and lift the heavy boat upon the field and drag it laboriously over hummock and crevice and deep snow, around bergs and ice bound lakes, until another channel is reached.

What the ice-boatmen dread more than anything else is running into a stretch of "lolly," a mixture of snow and water as sticky as mortar and unetable as soft as the coap. Through this it is next to impossible

as stocky as mortar and unstable as sort soan. Through this it is next to impossible to force a passage. It will not bear any weight and the oars are of but little use. Cases have been known where hours were spent in crossing only a few yards of

with good luck, plenty of open water and smooth ice the crossing may be made in two or three hours. Sometimes it takes a day. Once this winter, on account of lolly and contrary currents, the boats crossing to the island were out nearly twelve hours and the crew almost perished from

exposure.

Sometimes they never get across. A few years ago thirty men with three boate started one fine morning from the New Brunswick side. It came on to snow and a gale followed. On the island men waited all day. The next day a searching party was sent out but it was three days before the lost men were found huddled under one of the boats

with the ashes of a fire showing what had become of the other two. Most of then, were frozen and dead. The fare for passengers across at the capes is \$2. The experience is cheap at the price. But the ice-bestmen care all they make.

HOCKEY.

Harvard Defeats Yole in Fast Game by 3 to 0.

Harvard defeated Yale at hockey last night at the St. Nicholas rink, the score being Harvard 3, Yale 0. The game did being Harvard 3, Yale 6. The game did not settle the hockey champlonship. Columbia and Yale are tied for second place and will have to play-off. Then the winner of that game will meet Harvard in a series of three games for the championship. The rink was crowded last night with enthusiasts, who cheered themselves hoarse as the contest continued. Before the game the betting was 100 to 75 on Harvard, and earlier in the week the odds had varied some Yale men getting as much as 5 to 1 oarlier in the week the odds had varied some Yale men getting as much as 5 to 1 for their money. The biggest winner on the game was Fred F. Ames. He has been backing Harvard ever since Princeton defeated Yale, and won several thousand dollars on last night's victory.

The Yale men realized that to win they would have to gust things from the set.

would have to rush things from the start and the result was that the game was a fast one throughout. Harvard's players are much heavier than Yale's and weight told in the game much more than skill. are much neavier than rates and weight told in the game much more than skill. Tripping was frequent. Potter made three shots or goals in the earlier part of the contest and each time he shot he was tripped. There is a rule that sticks must not be used above the shoulder but on sevnot be used above the shoulder but on several occasions players were hit on the head with the sticks. Potter was hit on the lift eye by Lovering, and Marcus was hit in the back by Foster. Foster was suspended twice for rough play against

was suspended twice for rough play against Morcus.

Yale's team was strong on the line, but weak at goal and cover point, while Harvard was very strong behind the line and with the weight on the line was able to keep Yale from scoring.

When the game began Oliver and Lovering faced off. Yale got the puck and rushed it. Marcus carrying it along. It was soon lost and carried to the other end of the ring and Souther made the first shot for a goal. This Stern stopped. Then Foster began his rough work with Marcus and was ent to the bench and while he was off the ice Yale made a desperate effort to score, Potter, Marcus and Oliver sending in several shots which were all stopped. After Foster got into the game again an attack was made on Yale's goal and after seven minutes of play Lovering scored.

The teams lived up again and the puck was carried to Harvard's end by the Yale men and then lost. Foster secured it and succeeded in currying it he whole length of the rink. Then he made a fine pass to Lovering, who scored the second goal. There was no more scoring in the first half. Yale made several hard shots which were cleverly stopped.

half. Yale made several hard shots which were cleverly stopped.

In the second half Rowland took Dilworth's place. This half was faster than the first and the players tired badly. Oliver Rowland and Potter made several very pretty team plays, but could not get the puck by Manning and Carr, who cleverly stopped every shot. After ten minutes play Lovering scored the third goal for Harvard on a hard shot about a third the length of the rink. Harvard on a hard shot about a third the length of the rink.

Yale.

Stern Goal Manning

Local Manning

Local Manning

Local Cover Point Clothler

Marcus Forward Meleod

Potter Forward Lovering

Oliver Forward Lovering

Oliver Forward Souther

Score-Harvard, 3: Yale, 0. Goals-by Lovering

Score-Harvard, Time of halves-20 minutes

each.

for the teeth. It prevents decay. It hardens the gums and purifies the breath and mouth.

SAVES YOUR TEETH

KIDNAPPED FARMER LOVELY.

MAN WHO STOLE HIM AND ROBBED HIM GOES TO JAIL.

Deloughery Sentenced to State's Priso for Seizing an Intextested Farmer to Bridgeport and Taking His Money -He Also Played a Detective.

DANBURY, Conn., Feb. 21 .- For kidnapping and robbing Christopher Lovely of Redding, who is 60 years old, and two minutes afterward impersonating a deective to get his victim out of the way before he could repor the robbery to the police, Mortimer Deloughery of Newark, N. J., was to-day sentenced to not less than one nor more than three years' imprisonnent at Wethersfield.

The crime of which Deloughery was convicted was one of the most daring ever known in this city. Lovely, who is a typical old New England farmer, came to town to dispose of a load of produce. He stopped at a saloon to get as he expressed it. "a nip o' suthin' to keep the cold out," and met an affable stranger who got into his wagon with him when he was ready to start for home Although the streets were filled with people the farmer's companion seized the reins from his hands and before the old man could expostulate, turned the horse into a dark lane, throttled the farmer, rified his pockets, jumped from the wagon and isappeared in the darkness.

White the farmer was trying to collect his scattered wits a man ran up to him and said: "You've been robbed."

"Well, I'll be darned: "how did you know that." was the surprised answer of the Redding man.

"I'm a detective." replied the man. "and horse into a dark lane, throttled the farmer

that." was the surprised answer of the Redding man.

"I'm a detective," replied the man, "and I'm after the man that robbed you. Get into your wagon and drive home as fast as you can and come back on Monday and report to Capt. Ginty at Police Headquarters. I ll have your man before that."

The farmer did as he was directed and at court hour on Monday morning he appeared at the police station and demanded to know if the robber had been caught. The police listened to his story and after a little work arrested Deloughery, who denied that he knew anything about the robbery. Lovely identified the prisoner, however, and persons who had seen the couple in the saloon said that Deloughery was the man who left the place with the farmer. The jury believed the farmer's story.

BASKET WEAVING.

Popularity of This Kind of Fancy Work Spreading Fast Among Women. The visitor to the studio where baske

reaving is taug t becomes convinced that a new branch of handwork has captured women's fancy, and that the liking for it will spread. The novice is supposed to acquire knowl-

edge enough in two or three lessons to b But in reality these initiatory lessons only whet the thirst for more knowledge. The models set before the pupil are so complete and well made as to inspire the desire for emulation. Few who take up the work thinking it easy of acquirement are willing to leave off until they have something to show for their pains.

"My basket won't stand up straight," says a girl weaver, surveying her handiwork ruefully.

"Stand up at aight! you're lucky to have it stand up at all with your little bit of experience," one of the graduating class experience, one of the graduating class answered her. 'The first small basket I undertook had such a lop-sided, eccentric appearance as it progressed that I turned it into a bird's nest and finished it up as that I expect some country birds will take it for a house this summer—f they don't mind the shape."

don't mind the shape."

Another weaver complains that her work looks all fuzzy and with ends sticking out where the joinings come, another that the top of her basket is crooked and the shape not what she intended.

The matter of making a straight, level in the greater of Sevil. bottom to a basket is the greatest difficulty that confronts beginners. The amateur's work in this fundamental regard is oft

either to cant, or bulge outward so that the basket has no balance. A good many trials are made before this bugbear is over-

come.

The proper handling of the grasses and reeds so that they won't mat or peel off is another essential point in the pupil's progress. But once the learner gets the hang of things in this craft, fresh insight comes speeding and she surprises herself with her expertness. The baskets are made after the patterns

and of the same materials that the Indian basket makers use. Amateurs do not venture on the fancy designs wrought in colors on a solid groundwork that dis-tinguish the finer Indian baskets. tinguish the finer Indian baskets.

Iney practise first on simple-patterned baskets of one single shade of rafia, dyed either dark maroon, dark green, russet or wood color. After they have learned to weave evenly and to give shapeliness and smoothness to their work they take up the fancy designs in ornament and make decorative handles and covers.

The weavers do not confine themselves to basket making only. Very tasteful napkin rings are made, pretty for the nursery or for country home use. Whisk broom holders, photograph frames. nursery or for country home use. Whis broom holders, photograph frames, musi-cells, paper racks, pipe racks and catch-all for desk and toilet table are other desirable possessions when hand-woven of native grasses. Moreover, such appurtenance have a value apart from their use, being have a value apart from their use, being distinctly American and representing home talent in design, material and workmanship.

A young woman who has progressed sufficiently to be able to carry out her influence of these grass and reed-woven knick-knacks for a friend at Yale. They are very suitable to students' rooms, being durable and easily moved.

Some of the prettiest work and scrap

easily moved.

Some of the prettiest work and scrap baskets are modelled on those the Indian equaws use to carry water in. The shapes are much more like pottery than straw, drawing up toward the top like an urn. These are made of a species of pliant reed, which swells when wet and makes a trusty more helder.

which swells when wet and makes a triary water holder.

The wall pockets made in the snow-shoe shape are picturesque and do not involve so much work as some other de-signs. Captivating dolls' hats. hammocks signs. Captivating dons nats, nammocks and fancy chairs are hand-woven. In fact, the grass weaver, once bitten with the desire to excel in the craft, can create her own novelties and borrow patterns customarily developed in other materials.

The women most enthusiastic over basket weaving are buying the undyed grasses and reads and coloring them to passet weaving are buying the undyed crasses and reeds and coloring them to their own taste. The vegetable dves can be bought by the pound now, all labelled and sorted just as the mineral dyes are made ready for sale.

The natural burks, roots and leaf especies are not unpleasant to work with

The natural barks, roots and leaf essences are not unpleasant to work with. And the basket weaver who colors her own materials delights in knowing that she has wrought out a handy article from the first elements, as it were. Cochineal and one or two of the other nightents are somewhat expensive, but all the others needed are of a price to suit the economical. Women who have dabbled enough in hand painting to understand the principles

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of color, and other women who have long been advocates of crochet or knitting work as a pastime useful and entertaining, take readily to basket weaving. The science about it appeals to them. The difficulties to be overcome render it fascinating. And once facility is gained the work is a thought soother and tranquilizer, just as any other sort of feminine finger-work that is done over and over with dainty preciseness.

800,000 Fire in Barre, Vt.

BARBE, Vt., Feb. 21 .- Barre was visited this morning with the worst fire in its history. The Currier and Sheples blocks on Main street were burned to the ground causing a loss of \$60,000, with insurance of about half that amount. Two women on the third story of the Currier block were carried down forty-foot ladders in their nightclothes by the firemen.

BIG BILL DEVERY INVITED. Iron Workers Want Him to Come to Their

Ball Up in Albany.

William S. Devery, who is an honorary william S. Devery, who is an honorary member of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union of this city, has been invited to attend a ball to be given by the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union of Albany i that city to-morrow.

The members of "his union" said yester day that he will be at the ball unless something u expected happens, and will be accompanied by his Assemblyman, Richard J. Butler, who is also a member of the union.

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